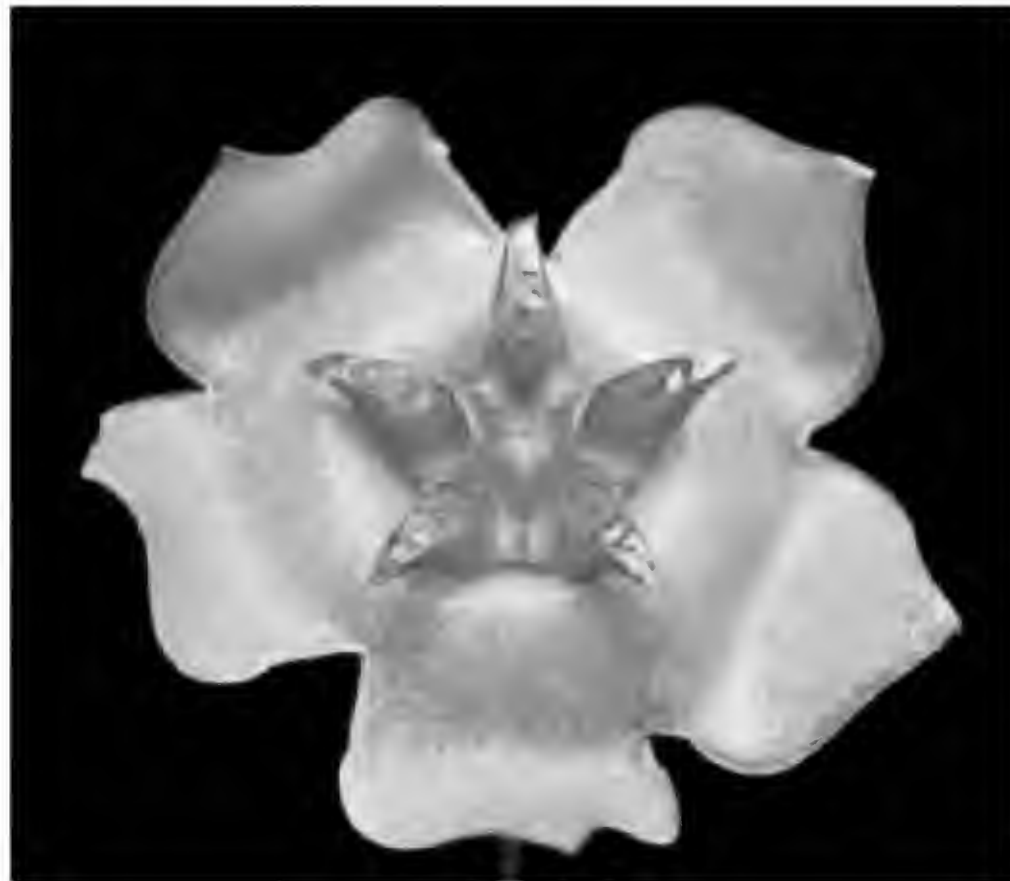


HOYA NEW



GM #164 **Hoya blashernaezii** subsp. **kamagongensis** Kloppenburg & Mendoza. Unpublished since no type sheet

Oh There it is !

A pdf publication devoted to the Genus

Hoya ISSN 2329-7336

Volume 9 Issue 4

Sept 2019

Editor: Dale Kloppenburg

Contents

When a species is collected from the wild, I feel it is wise to identify it, propagate it and name it. In this way it will eventually get it into commercial channels, be distributed to all those interested in this genus and thus be preserved. If in the future the

species is lost through natural causes or forest destruction it will still be here on earth in your collection.

The following new species are presented in PDF format with ISSN number. Check posting on my website “<http://.hoyardk.wix.com/Kloppenburger>” under publications.

1. **Hoya ambrosiae** Kloppenburg 2019

Hoya ambrosiae Kloppenburg 2019

ISSN 2329-7336

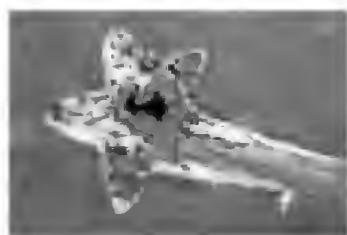
Hoya ambrosiae Kloppenburg sp. nova, holotypus CAHUP 5967 hic designatus. Collected by B.F. Hernaez at Bot. Gdn. in vicinity UP Landgrant Quezon March 29, 1991. Labeled Hoya incrassata. Warburg. Incorrectly in my judgment since the coronal lobes are entirely different. Type notation Hoya incrassata: “coronae stamineae lobis tenuibus late ellipticis patulis navicularibus supra plane concavis utrinque subacutis fere 2 mm latis stramineis”. Here the coronal lobes are horizontal with a central keel and not concave, also 0.17 cm wide not 0.2 cm. Most other differences are slight. Peduncles here are 1.5-1.7 cm long vs. 2 cm, Sepals here are not ciliate. Here the corolla is 0.96 cm in diameter vs. 0.8-0.9 cm also here the cotolls inside is finely pubescent vs. glabrous. The differences are minor except for the entirely different corona structure, which negates it being as labeled. Named for my great granddaughter Ambrosia, now living in Alaska, USA



Pedicel enlarged about 16x. Surface is slightly puberulous, not noticeable to the naked eye, ca 1.5 – 1.7 cm long and 0.04 cm in diameter, terete nearly straight.

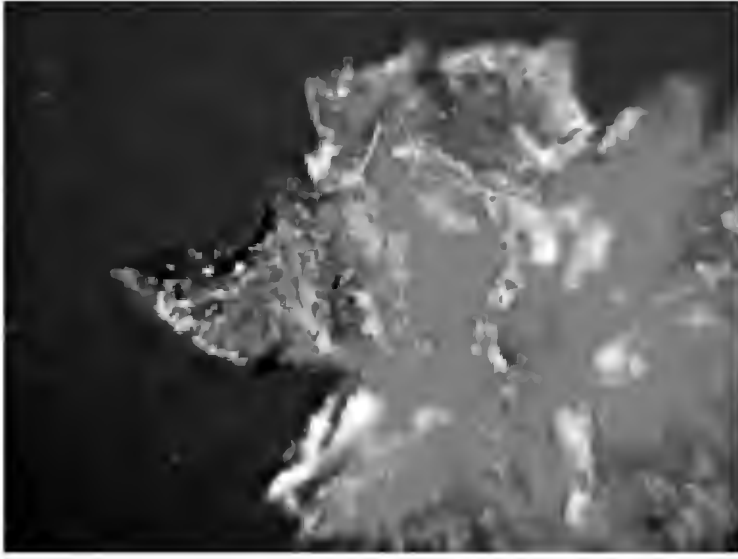


Outside surface of the calyx enlarged about 16x. Pedicel widens as it Approaches the calyx, surface granulose, sepals short and overlapped about 1/3 at the base, apex obtuse.



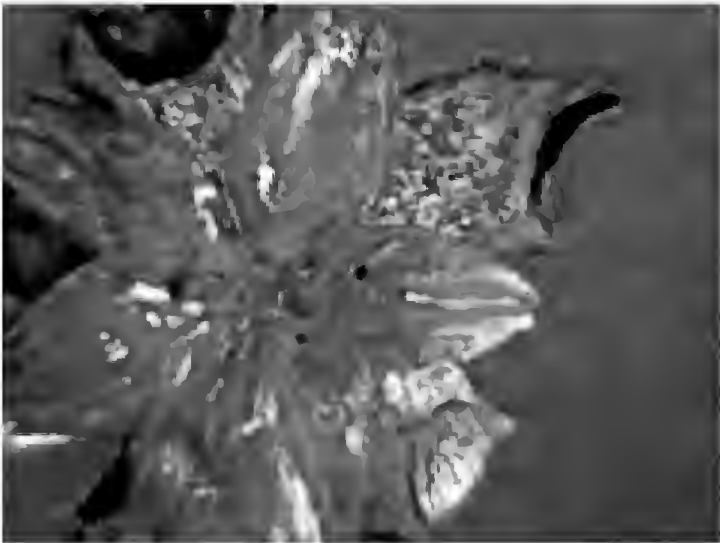
Inside surface of the calyx enlarged about 16x. Sepals are broadly triangular, apex obtuse, here translucent, thin; 0.10 cm long.

Ovaries short domed 0.04 cm tall and base pair 0.06 cm, glabrous.



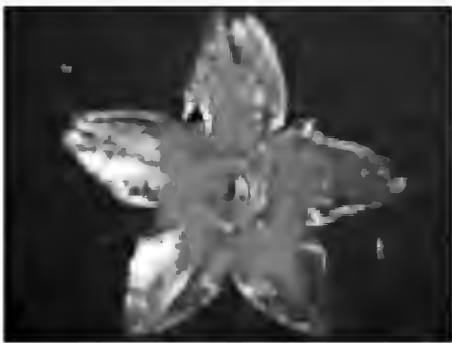
Outside view of the flower corolla enlarged about 8x. The collar is thickened. lobes cut more than half way, surface granulose, glabrous, apex acute sinus area not conduplicate.

Sinus – sinus	0.27 cm
Sinus – center	0.20 cm
Sinus – apex	0.35 cm
Apex – center	0.48 cm
Widest	0.32 cm

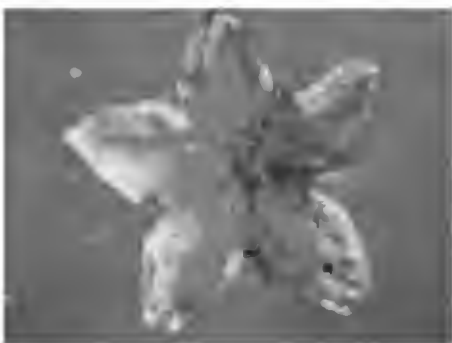


Inside view of the flower enlarged about 8x, corolla surface finely puberulent. Lobes of the corona exceed the corolla sinuses have blunt ends, dorsal slightly concave with a median ridge, horizontal, inner lobes spatulate nearly reaching the center.

Apex – apex	0.30 cm
Apex – center	0.32 cm
Widest	0.17 cm



Bottom view of the corona enlarged about 8X. Lobes are channeled in to the central column.



Top view of the corona, lobes are ovate, inner apex spatulate, outer apex somewhat obtuse, dorsal with central ridge.

Ret. – ret.	0.08 cm
Ret. – center	0.10 cm
Aw. – aw.	0.15 cm
Aw. – center	0.17 cm

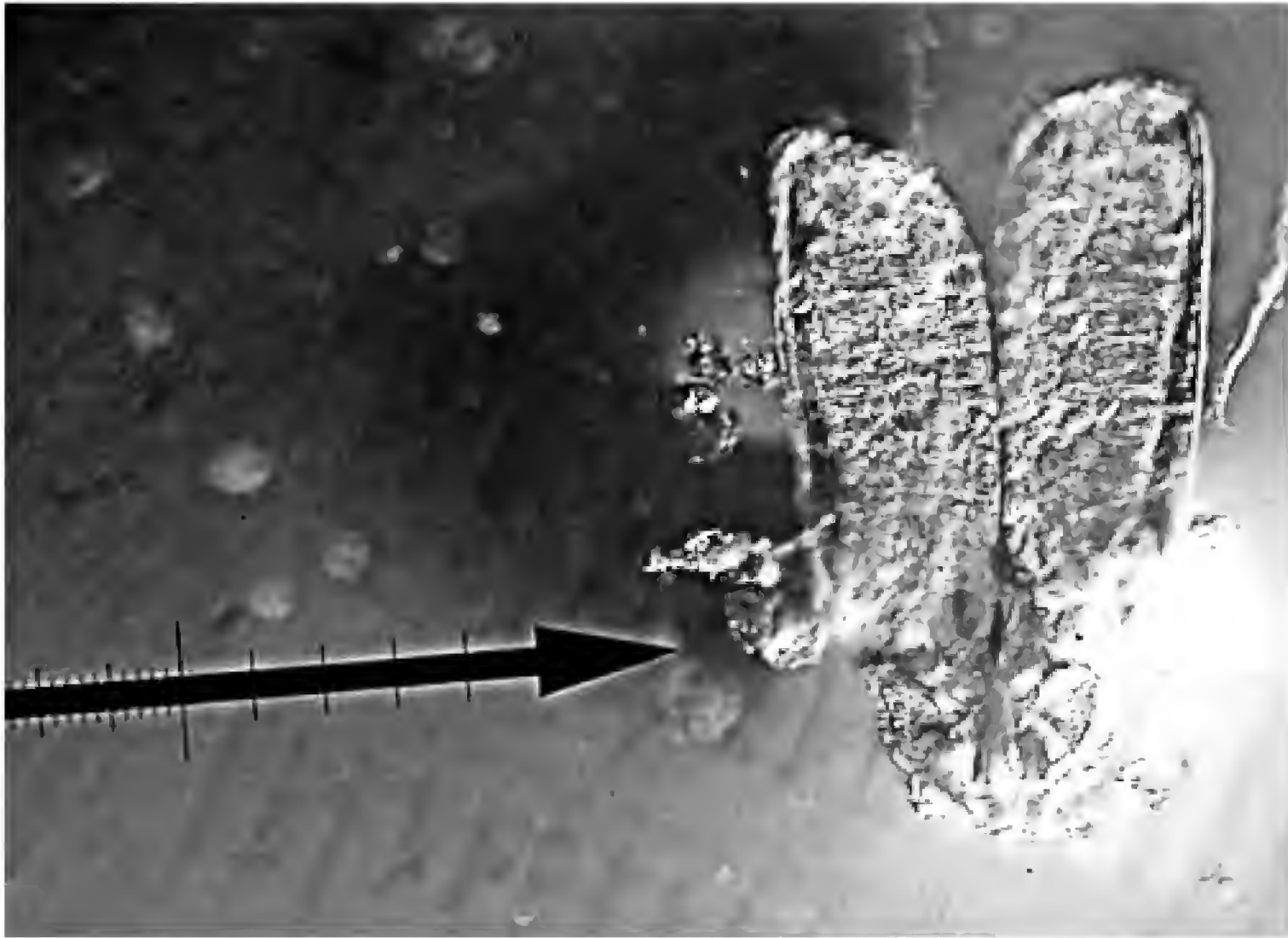


Image of the pollinarium above is enlarged about 165x.

Pollinium

length	0.41 mm
Widest	0.15 mm

Retinaculum

length	0.17 mm to crotch
shoulders	0.08 mm not easy to differentiate
narrowest	0.03 mm
extensions	0.04 mm

Translators

length	0.11 mm
depth	0.04 mm fiddle shaped, broad

Caudicle

bulb diam.	0.05 mm difficult to differentiate, best on left side.
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Translator/caudicle type: d/o

Pollinia inner end type: RT

Reduced copy of the type sheet. Labeled incorrectly as
Hoya incrassata Warburg 1904
 CAHUP #5967

